Very small photography handbook
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A DSLR camera can be set at basic modes like landscape, portrait or sports
But the camera can also be set at manual mode
Here are some important features:

Iso:
Sets the lightsensetivity of the sensor
The higher the iso the higher the sensetivity
Normally the iso ranges from 100 to 3200 or 6400
But to high an iso can make an image grainy or noisy
But can be extremely helpfull when shooting in low lights

Shutter speed:
this determines how long the sensor is exposed to light
shooting lower than 1/50 or 1/60 can make an image blurry though.
When using a zoom lens or higher values than 50 a 1/100 or 1/200 shutter speeds might be needed
When using a normal iso of 100 or 200 at very light days the shutter might sometimes need to be 1/1000 or 1/1600 not to get an overlighted or over exposed image

Aperture:
F 8.0 for example
Determines how big the hole is to the sensor
High apertures can make an image sharper
But a higher aperture also reduces the amount of light the sensor is exposed to
Landscape photography tends to have high aperture values whle macro or closes up photography tends to have low apertures to blur the background some more

Flash values:
Sometimes flash values can be set like 0 or 1 1/3 a -2 for example is a low light flash

White balance:
Sets colour values
Is normally in auto mode or AWB
But can for example be set on shade when shooting with low lights or in the shades

Equipment:
There's a lot of usefull equipment like;
Filters
- Uv filters
- Protective filters
- ND Neural density filters
- Star filters

Macro filters
and infrared filters
Lenses
Standarts
Usefull when shooting below 1/50 shutter speeds
Flashes
Remote Flashes
Remote controlls
Can be used to shoot below 30" shutter speeds
the camera is then set to bulb mode